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1. In mid-March 1948, the Swedish Defense Staff decided to establish an inter-service Guided Missiles Bureau (Robot-vapen Byra) in Stockholm, to coordinate all research and trial efforts in this field. Until the establishment of this Bureau, the three military services had each carried out research work along the line of development of special interest to the individual service.

2. Kommendörkapten (Greve) Johan Gabriel Oxenstierna, who was previously in charge of Naval research activities in guided missiles, was appointed head of the new bureau, Robot-vapen Byra, which comes under the administration of the Air Board.

3. At the same time the previous coordinating organ for activities in this field, the Central Committee for Guided Missiles (Centrala Ledningen for Robotvapen, CLR), was reorganized as a Guided Missiles Council (Robotvapen-rad), under the chairmanship of Flygoverdirektor (Greve) Clas Eric Sparre of the Air Board. This latter Council will consist of representatives of the Defense Staff, the Army, Navy and Air Force, the Defense Research Institute, and the Head of the Guided Missiles Bureau.

4. Early in May 1948 the Guided Missiles Bureau moved into a block of offices in the Air Ministry quarters on Narvavagen 50, Stockholm. The Bureau will occupy some thirty-five rooms, and when it reaches full strength, about October 1948, will have a staff of eighty, selected from all three services, with a small number of civilian experts and liaison men from the large industrial and armament firms engaged in experimental work in this field.

5. The main efforts of the Bureau will be concentrated upon the task of developing medium range guided missiles of two types, a ground-to-ground super-sonic rocket, and an air-to-ground/sea super-sonic rocket.

6. The larger ground-to-ground type would be guided from its home base or firing point, and would carry equipment by which its position and course could be very accurately and quickly plotted. This electrical equipment is said to have been developed to the stage where it is believed that the weapon will give an accuracy of 200 yards with a range of about 150 miles.

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The much smaller air-to-ground/sea type (with which research and trial work is well advanced) is super-sonic and may be homed onto its target either from its parent aircraft (in the case of a land target), or by radar equipment carried in the nose of the weapon (in the case of a target at sea). In the latter case, the radar equipment is capable of homing the weapon onto a vessel of destroyer size and above, from a range of about 25 miles when dropped at a height of over 18,000 feet.

Little emphasis is being placed in Sweden on research work on sub-sonic guided missiles, very largely because it is felt that as post-war anti-aircraft weapons, ammunition and technique have attained such a relatively high standard, such missiles will have a very limited use in the future. Some research work is however being carried on on behalf of the Army, with the object of developing one or two types of simple, easily manufactured, sub-sonic guided missiles for tactical use in the field by military units.